WASHINGTON.

Review of a Remarkable Session of Congress.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Absence of Executive Influence on Legislation.

THE ISSUES OF THE NEAR FUTURE

Progress of Investigation by the Potter Committee.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE LONG SESSION OF CONGRESS AND WHAT

less good and less harm than many persons expected. In fact one of its chief merits is that it has done very little; its sine are mostly sine of omis-sion. Aside from the River and Harbor bill, to business at all at this long session, for the River and Harbor bill is a job which needs no lobby. It is ared in the committees of the two houses force a two-thirds vote by giving a slice districts and States. This general "divide" is er in amount this year than for many years be sed it more than \$1,000,000, and in spite of the sition of the Speaker and several members coarr. Cox, of New York, and Eden, of Illinois, and what has been done.

the currency. The remonstization of silver and the prohibition to decrease the greenback circulation, minor measures of less consequence, make us a money nation with our paper based on silver of ue, which nobedy wants. The House has to spare its business about forty committees, and the

pleated cases over to the next session, which is like

has fortunately failed to carry any other of ment the prevailing sentiment of the House, but ombined ignorance and demagoguery of the com-e, with Mr. Ewing as the tall who wagged it,

in the end, too much even for the House tiself.

o Judiciary Committee reported a sound bill on tribution of the Geneva award, but so late in sion that it was put over to next December by

of dog-to cut off his tail close up behind ps has the bill, being reported, was never neard ing and Mr. Howar's more intelligent messurb e same oud shared the fate of the Banuing bill,

The Committee on Patents considered some impor-tant and needed reforms in the patent laws, but pre-

few and unimportant discoverier, and that is all.

When the failure of important measures is considered we find that the Tariff bill is dead; the transfer of the Indians to the War Department failed, partly erude as to be impracticable, and partly be nators, though they may hate Secretary Schurz subsidies failed, and it must be said for the House that, like its Spoker, it was in the main honest, and

idential term and making him ineligible to re-elec

ident or counting the vote, were considered.

People who imagine that the business of a legislative body is to pass as many laws as possible will be disgusted with the beggarly account of the acts of the Forty-fifth Congress. But the more sensible people, who remember that Congress is never so near to a blunder as when it votes, and that debate is its real The present Congress has done but little harm, if it has done absolutely no good. Considering that over four thousand bills were offered in the House alone dering the eight months, and that numerous jobs pressed for recognition, the country has reason to be

The condition of the country, with an uncommon he people made itself felt not only in the House, bu onate also. Still, the evenly balanced condition of parties in both houses—with a democratic ma-jority of only twelve in the House and a republican

produced better results.

COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

In such a state of parties in Congress, if the Prosient is a man who knows his own mind and has a positive policy, he can impress it upon the country. Is is very ceriain that if Mr. Bayard, or some man like bim, had been President the present session could easily have been turned to great and positive use to the country. An administration with a policy could have carried every point of that policy with pass. The majority of members in both houses were sincorely desirous to help and benefit the country, and were ready, teler. ley and it only needed a leader; and the two houses being of opposing politics, no one could impress him-sell on both except the President. Unfortunately for the country, Mr. Hayes has no views. He is honest declared frankly at the outset that he meant to have none. His notion is that the Executive is to execute the laws, that the Congress is to adopt them without inguence from him, and he has persistently adhered to this theory. He voteed the Silver bill because it attacked the national credit, but any of his prede-cessors would easily have prevented its passage. He opposed to indiscriminate and wasteful appropria-tions, but it will be passed over his veto. Probably no President ever exercised so little infigence upon legislation, and probably no President ever had so great opportunities of influencing a Congress for the good of the country if he had chosen to. A considerable part of the session he spent in a private war with the Senate over the appointments, in which at last the Senate brought him to submission; and the best that can be said of him is that he held out the struggle, just as Grant broke down, because he manted to appoint his own Irlends and lavorites; and loget them confirmed the Senate forced him at the to appeint also men pleasing to itself. Civil service reform, after many promises, has once more fasted, and wall fail until the Tenure of Office agt is

MR. CONKLING'S LEADERSHIP. The escapic within lie republican party in the certier months of the session resulted in the complete victory of Senator Conkling, who made himself master of the Senate and of his party, and has continued so, without appearing in the least to care for the supermacy which he secured. Mr. Conking led the Senate in putting Mr. Kellogs into the seat which rightfully beloaged to Mr. Spofford, and he succeeded here because the President, with combined optimism and timidity refused to move his own few-friends and supporters to oppose Kellogg. Next came the struggle over the New York nominations, and here Mr. Conking fought a battle which gave him. here Mr. Conking fought a battle which gave him, with democratic help, the supremacy in his party. Rebeat the President, and Mr. Hayes felt his defeat very keenly, and acknowledged its force by declining to try again. Thereafter Mr. Conking ruled in the comtry again. Thereafter Mr. Conking ruled in the committees as well as in the Senate, the President's nominations were rejected or pocketed, as he chose, and when at last Mr. Hayes surrendered and sent in nominations of a kind satisfactory to Mr. Conking the Senator did not even do him the poor honor of reporting them. He deputed this duly to his allies and friends, Senator Speacer and others. Mr. Conking's victory has been one of the completest which the Senate ever gained over a Prosident, and it has borne its fruits. It has made him the leader and borne its fruits. It has made him the leader and master of his party in the Senate, and, so far as he Blaine's influence is still felt by the republicans, and his advice has constantly been sought by them.

American politics inevitably centre about the next residential election; and whatever Congress has one or omitted to do has been moved by the aspiramight almost us easily vote for one platform as the other, it is comical that the whole strength and effort of both sides in this Congress has been put forth to maintain party lines. The democrats in the House chose General Field Deerkeeper, less because they liked him than because, being nominated, they were urged to stick together "to prove that they were a party." So, too, the Potter resolution was adopted. but because it was thought necessary has been able to hold a caucus together in the whole

Out of all this has some a decided good. Several mportant measures, such as the tariff, the Brazil ountry has been able to see for itself that, whatever platforms may say, the spirit and policy of the republicans and democrats is essentially opposed. Thus the greater number of the democrats supported the Tariff bill; almost all the republicans supported the Brazilian number of the republicans supported the Brazilian subsidy; the greater number of democrats opposed it; the democratic flours opposed jobs and subsidies;

proach to any one in either party that he voted as he chose on any "real question,"

tain here that the republican Teaders are caution negling their way to a new declaration of policy. They see that the Southern Issue is dead, and they begin to see that it is se the

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WARHINGTON, June 16, 1878. THE POTTER COMMITTEE-FURTHER COURSE

to morrow morning, take any more testimony until after the adjournment of Congress. The committee will meet in the morning and sit until eleven. The witness Clarke will be further examined by Mr. McMawill be heard. Immediately after adjournment the committee will begin to hold daily sessions and will and probably two weeks. The committee will then take a recess of acveral weeks, and upon reassembling will send a sub-committee to Louisiana. This sub-committee will consist of at least five members, and the other six will remain in under subportes to be lesued during the recess. The be Mrs. Jenks, and it is thought her exemination will

consume at least twe days.

The papers in relation to the McVeign Commission and the correspondence between the Commissioners and the President will be laid before the committee to-morrow morning. There is nothing in these papers that has not been already published.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH ES.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1878. THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL BE-FORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Several members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations have been at work all day and throughout this evening completing an examination of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and thevery numerous amendments thereto already proposed for adoption by the Senate. They will, as a sub-committee, report to the full committee to-morrow morning, with a view to its receiving attention in time to be submitted to the Senate to print, with the committee amendments, to-morrow afternoon. An all sight session of the enate will probably be required to pass the bill in time to ensure any possibility of its enactment before the hour now fixed for first adjournment on Tuesday. POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS-PRESIDENT HATES'

IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT. The President has informed the members of the Cabinet with regard to the matter of contributions to campaign funds and assessments for political purposes that he desires the letter addressed by Secretary Schurz to one of his clerks upon that subject to be considered as embotying his own opinions and the branches. The letter informed the clork, who addressed Secretary Schurz, that he was an free as any other citizen to spend his spare money in any legisi-mate way he pleased and as his pelitical principles or public spirit might suggest.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR SILVER DOLLARS. The United States Treasurer on Saturday shipped \$10,000 in silver dollars to repository banks in various parts of the country. On the 8th inst, the Tressurer informed the banks that the expenses of shipment would be paid by the government, and the result has been an increased demand for silver in exchange for currency. Thus far, under the new rulings to this effect, \$30,000 have been shipped. Treasurer Giffilian has authorized about one hundred banks to receive deposits of currency on account of silver, and it is will be got into notual circulation this way.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW ASSISTANT AUJUTANT GENERAL.

Washington, June 16, 1878.
Captain Azor H. Nickerson, of the fwenty-third nfantry, aidede-camp to General Crook, who was last night confirmed by the Senate as major and as, sistant adjutant general to succeed General Pelouze, served with great distinction during the late war and was several times severely wounded. Since the war be has for nearly tweive years been almost constantly engaged with General Crook in his Indian compaigns, and has several times been recommended for promo-

Interview with the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ITS STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION.

States Expected To Be Carried This Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1878. Doctor is evidently a man of good sense and he supplements this with a courteous, practical manner. He is exceedingly cautious in talking of the new party, carefully weighing every date the HERALD to as great an extent as the pecu-

zation of the new national party ?" he said :-Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf. ave other States organized almost as completely, as can Alliance in Louisiana, a very large organization, form, and have come into line with our organizat we will be successful in electing our ticket in Septem ber. We are making good progress in Massachusotts Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont. We have reason to expect that we shall carry the State of New York this fair cutside of the city of New York, and we are instituting an organization in the city, and we hope to be able to astonish the country by carrying that city also. Pennsylvania is thoroughly organized Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illivious and Wisconsin also We are making good progress in lowa, Miscouri Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia. We have also in Mississippi quite an organization. In the balance of the Southern States we have made no particulaineffort, but shall in the near future. We shall make appeal efforts to seet members of the Legislature in those States that will elect a United States Senator at the coming session."

is a party there of that kind, numbering that there is a party there of that kind, numbering ton or tweive thousand in the city of New Orleans alone. I think the people there are tired of both old parties, and I may say that thore has never been a time in the nittory of this government at which there was no little cohesion in the old parties. That is the reason, above all others, of our unprecedented success."

"Have you received any large lump contributions from any person to enable you to carry forward the organization of the new party?"

"No, sir. Not one." most ?" "I can tell you hittle or nothing, except that there

"No, sir. Not one."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF RESUMPTION.

"How do you make out that it is necessary to repeal the Resumption act when the day of the resumption of specie payment is so nost at hand and the prospects, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, are so astisfactory for successful resumption?"

"The utter impossibility, as we believe, of the Secretary to meet the wants of resumption. As we figure the necessities of resumption, we believe that if with the amount of specie on hand the Secretary should meet-all of the specie obligations required by law we would have less than no specie on the day of resumption."

"What particular obligations do you refer to?"

"Well, the interest on the public debt, the sinking fund and ail of the specie demands provided for by law. We are emphatically opposed to the creation of an interest bearing debt to pay a non-iterest bearing debt with—that is, borrowing specie to redeem greenbacks."

debt with—that is, borrowing specie to redeem greenbacks."

"What do you estimate will be the aggregate difference per annum in this respect occasioned by the resumption of specie payments? That is, how much ex ra would the creation of this interest bearing acht coast the government yearly over and above the present system?"

"That would depend upon the amount of specie that we should be required to borrow. I state this point for the prisciple contained in it. I am not now prepared to give you figures."

"You speak of demands for specie created by law. What do you estimate that these demands will amount to between this and the day of resumption?"

"That I am unable to say. I could not give the gures now. That can be loued out by any citizen who wants to examine the attattes and see for himself. I would not guess at it. I will give you no guessing."

"That I am nashe to asy, I could not give the wind a nashe to asy, I could not give the wind to Camme the abstacles by any cutter with waits to Camme the abstacles by any cutter with waits to Camme the abstacles by any cutter will be a compared to the co

of course, I can safely say this, however;—If we had the votes of all those in both parties who are perfectly in accord with his we would sweep the entire country with a victory unprecedented in the history of parties. Why, Texas, for instance, would give us 100,000 majority, just for amusement. The Texas no mocrats are all soft-money men, but their first leve for democrate may hold them yet a little while longer. I think that inevitably they will come over to the full support of the national party. They cannot swoid it—certainly they cannot if the hard-money democrats control the next nomination for President, which consumm thos is certain."

"Its relation to you thank to consums."

"What direct means do you intend to use among the people to say one the interests of the party? I lut what relation do you thank to what is termed "Communisms?"

"Shoes means only that are fails any any account in the consumation of the consumation of the consumation."

what relation do you stand to what is termed "Communismy?"
"Those means only that are fully guaranteed to us
by the constitution of the United States and the common laws of the country. We will achieve victory
through the ballot slone. We advise, counsel and
adjure all the members of the national grecoback
labor party to endure with an little murmuring as
possible sli the sufferings through which they may
have to pars, living upon the plainest food and enduring all the hardships that may be necessary in order to live through the year till the day of election,
when they may have the unmolested right of polling
their ballots for their owd! emancipation. We are in
the midst of a revolution. Let it be consummated, it
possible, in peace and through legal instrumentallites, and not, under any circumstances, by unsceesarily appealing to force or violence, or violating
any law. Communism is an exotic not indigenous to
this country and counct be successfully grown on
American soil."

"Its progress, when thoroughly investigated, sppears to have neen very slow, and no serious results
whatever are to be apprehended from it. The hope of
our country is tounded on our common school avitem—the peor man's college. It has done and is
doing such a noble work in the general education of
the masses that we have asthing to fear from the few
ignorant and narrow-minded persons scattered up
and down the country whose conduct has given rise
to sil this noise about Communism. If whe newspaper
men were to keep quiet about Communism we would
bear nothing more of it. I think, in fact, that the
newspaper men, the bondholders and the bankers are
the only Communists of whom I know anything in
the country."

free Ballot Alone.

"What do you think will be the result upon the distributed assess of the country it Courses init to take some positive action upon the subject of finance for their relief?"

"This is a subject upon which I must be very careful what I say. It will not do to say anything from which those people may take the hint that their best chance is in an uprising. But they will be reduced to a most plushle coaustion of suffering, and each member of Congress would assume a very grave responsibility in bringing the masses into that constitue of suffering which borders closely upon anarchy. I do not think, newever, that this can result in any very serious uprising in any section of the country, unless the people are exasperated beyond endurance. There is a limit, you know, payond which mee will not submit to oppression. But the people know too well that their surest hope of victory and relief is in the ballot alone."

THE FRANKLIN SEARCH PARTY.

Franklin search party to the Aretic during the early part of this week, is still lying at the dock near the her present position she has been visited by thousands of those who felt interested in the expedition and desired to see the little craft that was soon to Captain Thomas F. Barry, who is a very modest an

NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY.

The members of the General Committee of the n tional greenback party met yesterday afternoon in too manufacturing shop at No. 13 York street. Mr. George Blair called the meeting to order, and said their object was to organize the several Assembly dis

Mr. John J. Junio, of Syracuse, told how the gree backers in the western part of the State were watch ing New York city. They were heart and band with

ing New York City. They were heart and hand with the greenback movement.

Dr. Miller and he believed that as everybody know that Hayes was not elected President, and as people said that Tilden was not elected, therefore Peter Cooper was the only President of the United States. (Applause.) Congress he recarded as a mill for grinding out communists, and Secretary Sherman does nothing but burn up the people's money. On motion Messrs. Connoily, Kennedy, McGrath, Henry, Curran, Miller, Flynn, Bunnon, Ennis, Foot, Manerson, and Farreil were appointed a committee to report at next meeting a pian of reorganization for the several Assembly districts.

The national greenback and labor reform party o Kings county held a meeting at the corner of Myrtle Rings county held a meeting at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street, Brookiya. P. F. Burton presided. An invitation was received from the socialistic sections of Brookly a to attend their picnic on July 4. It was accepted, and it was resolved to join the procession, which will march through the principal streets of the city. In the course of a speech by Mr. Thomas S. Henderson, the latter gentleman denunced the editor of the organ of the greenback party as being unisithful to the cause of paper money.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Henry Miller, seventeen years of age, a clerk in John W. Peck's greezy, corner of Hoyt and First streets, Brooklyn, retired to rest about hall-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night in a room in

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Man's Life Depending on a Shoestring.

THE VOLTAIRE CENTENARY

Quarrels Between the Churchmen and Liberals.

HUGO'S PRAISES IN THE THEATRE.

The Cardinal Prays for His Soul in Notre Dame.

Paris, June 2, 1878.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

omes from the quarter of St. Martin—the faubourg amous in the days of the Revolution. In an apartment, No. 18 Faubourg St. Martin, fived Mile. Eugente Mauria. Eugente was from an honorable Versailles has a brother in the prejecture of the Seine. Her o: she had a taste for the pleasures of gay Paris-for the ball and the theatre-and especially for skating, in which she was an adopt. She was a large blonde, tolerably handsome, and with a little squint. On the morning of the 22d of May she came gown stairs, according to her habit, to make provision for the day. The concierge was requested to bring ten lickets for the akating rink. She went to the rink in the evening and came home late. The concierge, who was prebably sleepy, did not observe whether she came with or without company. The ollowing day she was not seen, nor on the two days after. The concierge became alarmed and addressed himself to the commissery of police. That official came to the apartment, opened it and Rugduie was found dend. Whether she committed suicide or not many sympathizing friends; for, notwithstanding her irregular life, Eugénic had many who admired her winning, pleasant ways. An amination of the spartment showed that Eugépie, when she returned from the skating rink, had not there were the matches which lit the cigarcties, not the plain matches which Eugénie always used, but a nute, as the neighbors heard none. It is believed that the man feigned to be undressing, and removed his boots. Going behind the victim apparently to put away his boots for the night he struck her a severe and stunning blow on the temple. Then taking a cord from his shoe—a cotton shoe ince—he twined it the woman he profused her person. He then took began their inquiries and their observations. It was in evidence that, although not of an exemplary life, murder she came into the conciergerie of a neigh-boring house, smiling, and carrying an unanished having wit enough to touch the bell oerd, a sorvant around the woman's threat.

new crime—that of accompanying frail women to their homes from the ball and skaung risk and then murdering and roobing them. But further examination into the life and the fate of Eugénie Maurit for her death. Among her effects were fifteen photographs. Thirteen of these photographs were of difsame picture was of a jole garçon, pomaded and curied, and he was evidently a lover and an ancient effects notes from dealers, cards, prospectures and five letters. These letters were alt in a masculine hand, and were all signed by the same name, "Victor." Here was a second clew to the mind of justice. If Victor was I ving he must be found. The two photographs of the joi garçon, waxed and greased and curied, were taken to several of Eugénie's old triends. They were discovered to be the periralt of one "Victor X——." Victor was an agent or dealer in lacer, a kind of curbstone broker, and was famous for his conquests among ladies of lowly state and night imagination, like waiter girls in beer saloops and music helis, and his curls of black hair had set fire to many hearts. He lived in the Charonne quarter, and at this time was taking part as a supernumerary in the comedy of the "Abandonnes" at the Amuign. Here M. Maré, the sprewd chief of docetive justice, wonded his way and found Vic-tor. He was in the company of a new mistress-not the one, mas! who had cherished the two photographs of his curied and pomaded locks, and to whom he had written in terms too extravagant to be printed even in the easy columns of the French press, those five letters signed "Victor." When Vioter was discovered and questioned by the ingenious M. Maré he made no mystery of his rela-tions with poor Eugénie. He had tired of her. He had found a new love. But uptil Ending his new love ho had paid visits to Eugenie, and notably a visit on the day of her death. On the occasion when he last saw her she had received a new corset and a short petticont-garments which M. Mare had not failed to note she wo re when her body was found after death. A MAN'S LIFE DEPENDING OF A SHOESTRING.
M. Maré, who is evidently a discerbing min, and

not content with the more asking of questions, noted that Victor was wearing a pair of new aboca, and that these shocs were laced. It will be remembered that Eugénie was strangled with a shoestring. Why was it, asked M. Maré and his colleague in the inquiry, that M. Victor was decorated in new shoes, times so hard, and so on. M. Victor answered that his new mittees had beight these shoes because she hated to be seen on the bontevards with a person whose shoes were full of hoies. As for the old oses they were at home. To M. Victor's nome the poincemen departed. It is on the Bontevard de Charonne, away out of the worfs. The apartment was searches. A leaded revolver was found, which considering the character of Boulevard de Charonne, away out of the worfs. There were skating fickets, and there were the old shoes which had disquieted the new mistress. There also was the shoetace, one shoelace rather of cotton, resembling that which was found around into throat of poor Engenie. More than all, there were etters in the same hand as those addressed to Eugénie and Jound in her room. In one of these money was not given. Another was addressed to the United of the Bureau of Social Poince—the official in Paris who regulates the anitary supervision of prostitutes. In this letter, horrible to relate, M. Victor cononneed his maifrees as a had, abandoned woman, irrectainable and vite, if field with an adment requiring immediate attention and perhaps her confinement in a hospital, little more than a common their and street pad. These leiters were reasy for the post. This cerrespondence established the localing of revenge and batted between the two and led the policeman to say Victor why, with such feelings in his heart toward a woman he once had loved and now was pursuing for money, he should have called to see her on the Weinesday of her death. To this Victor, who leared he had been precipitate in his commonications, answered that he out on the policeman to say Victor why, with such feelings in his heart toward a woman he once had loved and now was pursuing for money, to decent the policeman to say Victor why, with such feelings in these shoes were laced. It will be remembered that Eugenie was strangled with a shoestring. Why

less element in the republican party, not content with the alow and steady growth of con-ervalism which seeks every opportunity to revive immes that will be used to destroy the Republic. These himpatient patriots found a hou in Volture. They would have a fete in patient patriots found a hou in Volture. They would have a fete in his honor; they would have but quets, illumination; foot only all over Paris, but all over Pance. "What ill screamed the ultramoutants, "bull France, the eldest daughter of the Church—the land of samis and holy men—shall France be described by an honor to Voltaire!" Lines were at once drawn, and parties lell into their natural places as parties always do in France. Dupanhoup come forth with a bitler, pangent pamonlet, feeting all the evidence and evil words of Voltaire's strange dec. Hastited his writings for the vilest things against religious and merality. He quo of from the writings of eminent French republicant, from Thiers, Hugo sad found Binse to show what they really thought of the man whose memory they row proposed to honor. This was effective and fair warfare. But it dd hou on the second here, the strenution of the government was called to the proposed celebration, and M. Dufapra was asked whether he meant to tolerate runs a proceeding, and whether, considering the unaracter of Voltaire's writings, be did not think it wise to place.

that war; voltaire, job us say it with a sentiment of proloubu respect, Jesus wept; Voltaire smiled. From that Divine tear and that numan smile sprang the bencheence of our present civilization." In conclusion Hugo dwelt upon the sadness of the present time, upon the clouds that swept over the horizon. There was new in Paris an august festival of peace, but wer three wore it the shadow of its deadly wing. Its colled upon his hearers to imitate the spirit of the mighty deal—of Voltaire and Rousseau, of Diderul and Monteaguien—and stop the shedding of blood. "Let us," he said in conclusion, "navoke these fillustrious shades, that, face to face with kings preparing for wer, they may proclaim the right of man to like and of conscience to freedom, the sovereignty of reason, the sucredness of labor, the blessedness of peace, And as night issues from thrones let light come from

son, the sacredness of labor, the biescedness of peace, And as might issues from thrones let light come from the tomes."

PRAYERS FOR THE SOUL OF VOLTABE.

In the meaning, while the mustitude were banging on the cioquent words of Hugo and applications in a rapid and applications of the cioquent words of Hugo and applications in a rapid and applications in a rapid and application of the implicit lessival. In Noire Dame the Cardinal historic presided at the service, and the Pope sent his special blessing to all who took part in this ceremony. The seems at Notes Dame was stricking. The church was almost darker than usual. Caudies, in expiration of the slue of Voltaire, were burned be ore the alters. Designations from Salers of Charity and other religious orders attended and prayed before these alters—prayed that God would have mergy on those usual love that the would have mergy on those usual love that the would have mergy on those usual love the ever blessed Joan of Arc. While these prayers were in progress the Cardinal sat on his throne, and one of the pricate delivered an acaress on the wingedness of Voltaire and the blessed Hor of the Made of Orleans, and at its close there wis the exposition of the sacrament and the aposition of the sacrament and the aposition themeines as writer in Figure dig up an old poem of Victor Hugo on Voltaire, written in his sailad days, before he became a republican and when his muse did not discuss to a singue, so the cradic of the Count de Chambord as the hope of France. Here are some of the lines:—

Voltaire alors remait, os singue, es serie.

Che bomme consisten par le disable envoys,

Voltaire alors regnaît, ca singe, ce genie, Chez homme en mission par le diable cavoye. Then comes an ailusion to the age in which Voltain

Mondo, aveusle pour Christ, que Satau filimine! Houte à les écrivains devant les nations! L'embre de les forfaits est dans leur senonmes.

Monde, aveuale pour Christ, que Satau Blumine!
Hente à les cervains devant les nations!
L'embre de les forfaits est dans ioux encommes.

And again, more especially about Voltaire:—

O panvre Bile d'Avel o panvre jeune especially Voltaire, le scruent, le donne, l'ironie.

Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bemis;
I don't think any one will count that when these lines were written M. Hugo was a very young man.
Bif they sound very amusing while instending to his giowing periods in honor of the man who was ence simply the monker of genus.

Paris becomes more and more American, and one meets as many home laces on the Boulevard as on Broadway. General Grant is certain to occupant on meets as many home laces on the Boulevard as on Broadway. General Hall will return to New York in a day or two. The lear that the secuelent to his doubtern limit have an unioritunate result has passed away. Mrs. Beale and her daughter return with the General Mr. Vanderbilt remanned a new days. Mr. L. P. Martin has a beautiful apartment on the Avende de Bois oe Boulourne, and entertoins a great deal. Judge Noah Davis and Judge John R. Braiy arrived last week. They have seen Gambetta and have had a picasant time wandering about; as picasant as our persistent and uniorrunate weather will perim. Both of the judges are in mir spirits, but a futle homestek, and the more they are estisfied with the United States. Colouel Craighill and Colouel derrill, of the Engineer corys, are here on special duty. Mr. Prefre pout is expected in a few days to look in on the Exposition. Mr. Noyes